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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91237315				
Party	Plaintiff American Marriage Ministries				
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Date	04/27/2021				
Attachments	Exhibit U.pdf(123169 bytes) Exhibit V.pdf(477129 bytes) Exhibit W.pdf(5758967 bytes)				

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            BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD
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     AMERICAN MARRIAGE MINISTRIES, )
 4
 5
                  Opposer,
 6
     v.
                                       Opposition No. 91237315
     UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCH
     MONASTERY STOREHOUSE, INC.
 8
                  Applicant.
 9
10
            COMBINED PERSONAL AND 30(B)(6) DEPOSITION
11
                        UPON ORAL EXAMINATION
12
                                  OF
13
                           DALLAS GOSCHIE
14
15
16
                     Taken at 1111 Third Avenue
17
                         Seattle, Washington
18
19
                          January 18, 2019
20
21
22
23
24
     REPORTED BY: KATHLEEN HAMILTON, RPR, CRR, CCR 1917
     Job no. 154149
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- 1 DALLAS GOSCHIE
- in the United States and, by and large, each of them has
- 3 slightly different rules about who can perform a
- 4 wedding, so some areas might require different things
- 5 than others.
- Q. So depending on geography, you may or may not
- need to be ordained in order to marry people; is that
- 8 right?
- A. As far as I'm aware, but I'm not a lawyer.
- Q. What steps are necessary in order to get
- 11 ordained?
- MR. MATESKY: Objection. Same. To the
- extent it calls for a legal conclusion.
- But go ahead.
- THE WITNESS: You're asking steps, from my
- perspective? From the Storehouse perspective?
- 17 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:
- Q. Yes. What steps does Storehouse require in
- order to get ordained?
- 20 A. Somebody has to, I believe -- after they're
- called or whatever, they navigate their way to our site,
- 22 and they fill in their information on an online form and
- agree to a certain statement, I believe.
- Q. Are there any other, is there any other process
- necessary for them to get ordained or is filling out

	1 490 100
1	DALLAS GOSCHIE
2	CERTIFICATE
3	
4	STATE OF WASHINGTON
5	COUNTY OF KING
6	
7	I, Kathleen Hamilton, a Certified Shorthand
8	Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of
9	Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing
10	transcript of the deposition of DALLAS GOSCHIE, having
11	been duly sworn, on JANUARY 18, 2019, is true and
12	accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
14	and seal this 31st day of JANUARY, 2019.
15	
16	
17	
18	KATHLEEN HAMILTON, RPR, CRR, CCR #1917
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         IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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     30(b)(6) AND INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION
12
                                  OF
13
                           GEORGE FREEMAN
14
              Taken at 1111 Third Avenue, Suite 3000
15
                         Seattle, Washington
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
     JOB NUMBER: 154148
24
     DATE TAKEN: JANUARY 16, 2019
25
     REPORTED BY: LAURA L. OHMAN, RPR, CCR 3186
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- When did you move back to Seattle -- or when did
- 3 you move to Seattle in the first place?
- A. Sometime in the '70s.
- 9. O. In the '70s?
- What did you do when you got to Seattle?
- 7 A. I built a monastery.
- 8 Q. You built monastery.
- 9 Mr. Freeman, are you an ordained minister?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. When did you get ordained?
- 12 A. Sometimes in the '70s.
- Q. Where did you get ordained from?
- 14 A. Universal Life Church.
- Q. What did you have to do in order to become
- ordained?
- 17 A. Paperwork back in those days. We didn't have
- 18 the internet.
- Q. What kind of paperwork was involved in getting
- ordained?
- A. Forms.
- O. What did those forms ask?
- A. What did they ask?
- 24 O. Uh-huh.
- A. Asked if I wanted to be ordained, and I answered

- Q. Is that related to ULC Monastery?
- 3 A. It was. At the beginning, it wasn't, and then
- 4 it was --
- 5 O. How is it related?
- 6 A. -- in the '70s.
- I got ordained and it became a charter.
- Q. And, at that point, The Monastery became
- Universal Life Church Monastery or --
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Does The Monastery still exist?
- 12 A. Does the what?
- Q. Does The Monastery still exist?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Okay.
- MR. MATESKY: I'm going to object to the
- form of that question.
- 18 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:
- 19 Q. How is Universal Life Church Monastery organized
- 20 as a business?
- A. How is it organized as a business?
- Q. Is it a corporation? Is it a nonprofit?
- A. It's a nonprofit.
- Q. It's a nonprofit?
- Has it ever been incorporated as a business?

- 2 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:
- Q. Let me restate the question.
- Are there states that you are aware of in which
- 5 a person needs to be ordained in order to marry two
- 6 other people?
- A. I believe there are.
- Q. Are there states, to your knowledge, that
- 9 require somebody to be ordained in order to baptize
- 10 somebody?
- MR. MATESKY: Same objection as before.
- Go on.
- THE WITNESS: I don't think there are. I
- can't call to memory that there's a state where you
- can't baptize somebody.
- 16 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:
- 17 Q. To your knowledge, are there states that require
- you to be ordained in order to give somebody a funeral?
- MR. MATESKY: Again, I'll just note a
- 20 continuing objection to the extent it calls for legal
- 21 conclusions.
- THE WITNESS: I'm not too sure.
- 23 BY MS. MENNEMETER:
- Q. Does ordination have to take place through a
- religious organization?

- Marriage Ministries provides?
- A. The verbiage is different, certificates are
- different, and I think the formats are all different.
- Q. What do you mean by "the formats"?
- A. Depends upon where it's located on the page,
- what they're offering, their representations. There's a
- 8 whole lot of things there to consider.
- 9 Q. Are you talking about the certificates for
- ordination that are being issued?
- 11 A. Well, the services that they offer.
- I think that was what your question was;
- 13 correct?
- 14 O. Yes.
- A. Right. Their services don't look the same as
- ours do, I think. I don't spend much time looking at
- what they're offering. I just remember how they got to
- where they're at.
- 19 Q. You can get ordained through -- well, let me
- 20 back up.
- What does the phrase "get ordained" mean to you?
- A. That's self-explanatory.
- Q. Could you please explain?
- A. Get ordained. Get ordained.
- Q. What does the word --

- 1 GEORGE FREEMAN
- MR. MATESKY: Objection to form -- excuse
- 3 me --
- TH WITNESS: It may --
- MR. MATESKY: -- I didn't pronounce that
- 6 very well. Objection.
- 7 THE WITNESS: It may to some people. I
- 8 don't know how you interpret it or anyone else here at
- 9 the table or I interpret it, but that's how I see it.
- But it could be different. I'm not the sole authority
- 11 here.
- 12 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:
- 13 Q. I'm interested in your understanding of the
- phrase "get ordained."
- 15 A. I think I've explained that.
- Q. Okay. Do you think the phrase "get ordained"
- describes the process of somebody becoming a person who
- is qualified to perform marriage ceremonies?
- MR. MATESKY: Objection; asked and answered.
- Go ahead.
- THE WITNESS: The evidence is that it's used
- by a number of people on various websites, and I think
- it's a fact that some people do.
- 24 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:
- 25 Q. That some people understand the phrase "get

- ordained" to mean becoming somebody qualified to perform
- marriage services?
- A. If you're looking to become a minister, yes. I
- would say those people that are looking to get ordained
- to become a minister. You can get ordained to do other
- ⁷ things, I think, you know. To fight the battle, you
- 8 know? Get ordained to join the forces. There's a
- 9 thousand meanings I think you can construct those two
- words and carry it onto another achievement.
- 11 Q. If you were looking to become qualified to
- perform marriage ceremonies, how would you think you
- would structure a Google inquiry about how to do that?
- MR. MATESKY: Objection; form, calls for
- speculation.
- THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the last
- half? If you were looking...?
- 18 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:
- 19 Q. If you were a person who was looking to become
- qualified to perform a marriage ceremony and you were
- looking to do that online, how would you structure a
- Google inquiry?
- 23 A. I would read.
- Q. If you were to perform a Google search, what
- 25 would you type into Google to find out how to become

- 1 GEORGE FREEMAN
- ² using the phrase with respect to different ordination
- 3 services?
- MR. MATESKY: Objection to the extents it
- 5 calls for speculation as to the entity's knowledge.
- THE WITNESS: I can't talk about other
- ⁷ people.
- 8 BY MS. MENNEMETER:
- 9 Q. Did you understand -- did you know at the time
- that this application was filed that other entities were
- using the phrase "get ordained" with respect to their
- ordination services?
- 13 A. I don't think anybody had a website named "Get
- 14 Ordained."
- Q. Did you know whether any other organization used
- the phrase on their website to talk about their
- ordination services?
- 18 A. They may have, yeah.
- Q. Going back to this declaration, the second box
- that's checked, it says, "To the best of the signatory's
- knowledge and belief, no other persons, except if
- applicable, concurrent users, have the right to use the
- mark and commerce."
- What was the basis for saying that no other
- persons had the right to use the phrase "get ordained"

	9
1	GEORGE FREEMAN
2	CERTIFICATE
3	
4	STATE OF WASHINGTON
5	COUNTY OF KING
6	
7	I, Laura L. Ohman, a Certified Shorthand Reporter
8	in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify
9	that the foregoing transcript of the deposition of
10	GEORGE FREEMAN, having been duly sworn, on
11	January 16, 2019, is true and accurate to the best of my
12	knowledge, skill and ability.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
14	and seal this 29th day of January, 2019.
15	
16	
17	
18	LAURA L. OHMAN, RPR, CCR 3186
19	
20	My commission expires:
21	MARCH 2019
22	
23	
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iss by gesture ticulation, dia vc.] —ges-bcv

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to express or help express thought or to emphasize speech.

2 The act of moving the limbs or body as an expression of
thought or emphasis. 3. An act or expression made as a
thought formal, of intention or attitude.—v, -tured, -tured,
inter. To make genture.

2. The act of moving the timbs of body as an expression of a chought or emphasis. 3. An act or expression made as a hought or emphasis. 3. An act or expression made as a hought or emphasis. 3. An act or expression made as a hought or formal, of intention or attitude. —v. -tured, -turesgn, often formal, of intention or attitude. —v. -tured, -turesgn, -tures, -tures hell. To put our recommendation of conditions got well. 2. To arrive: When will we get to New York? 3. To start or come to be doing something. Get going? 4. (gi). Regional & Informal. To depart immediately. 5. To work for gain or profit; make money. —phrasal verbs. get across. 1. To make understandable or clear 2. To be convincing or understandable get along. 1. To be in harmony. 2. To manage or fare with reasonable success. 3. To advance, esp. in years, get around. 1. To evade; circumvent. 2. Informal. To convince or win over by flattering or cajoling, get away with. Informal. To be successful in avoiding cetchusion or criticism for, get back at Informal. To take tevage on. get by. 1. To succeed with the minimum amount of effort. 2. To manage, survive: We'll get by if we economize. get off. 1. To write and send, as a letter 2. To exage, as from punishment or danger: He got off scot-free. 3. To obtain a release or lesser penalty for. 4. Slang. To have an orgasm. 5. Slang. To get high, as from a drug. 6. Slang. To feel great pleasure or gratification. get on. 1. To get along. 2. To advance: is getting on in years get on the slick. Slang. To begin working, esp. immediately or engetically, get to. Informal. To happen to start; begin: got to tomenbering good times. get up. To act as the creator or organizer of: got up a petition against rezoning. — n. 1. The act of begetting. 2. Progeny; offspring. 3. A return in tennis on a shot that seems impossible to reach. —Idloms. get it. Informal. To be punished or scolded. get nowhere. To make approgress, have no success, get there. To achieve success. Me geten < ON geta. J—get*a-tole, get*to-ble adj. Usage: Get has a great number of uses, some of which are acceptable at all levels and some of which are generally fell to be informal (though never incorrect). Some uses better avoided in writing are: (1) The use of get in place of be of become in sentences such as He got arrested. (2) The use of get or get to in place of start or begin, as in When he gets (of gets to) remains

usinown.]

997 set (gl zer) n. 1. A natural hot spring that intermittently

997 set (gl zer) n. 1. A natural hot spring that intermittently

907 set (gl zer) n. 1. A natural hot spring that intermittently

908 set (gl zer) n. 1. A natural hot spring that into the air. 2. (ge zer).

Chiefly Brit. A gas-operated hot-water heater. [Icel. Geystir.

1 same of a hot spring in Iceland < geysa, to gush < ON.]

1 same of a hot spring in Iceland < geysa, to gush < ON.

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2 same of a hot

bad: "in the most ahominable passage of his ghastly little book" (Conor Cruise O'Brien), 4. Very serious or great. a ghastly error. [ME gastli < gasten, to terrify < OE gastan.]—ghast'liness n.

ghastliness n. Synonyms: ghastly, grim, gruesome, grisly, macabre, hurid. These adjectives describe what is extremely forbidding in apsect. Ghastly implies having an appearance that suggests death or otherwise inspires shock or horror. Grim refers to what repels because of its stern or fierce aspect or its harsh, relentless nature. Gruesome and grisly describe what horrifies or revolts because of its crudity or utter inhumanity. Macabre implies an aspect that suggests or represents death in a bizarre or grotesque way rather than in naturalistic terms. Lurid sometimes describes physical appearance that suggests death or destruction, but more often refers to what shocks because of the vividness of its sensationalism or unsavoriness. or unsavoriness.

what shocks because of the vividness of its sensationalism or unsavoriness.

ghat also ghaut (gôt, gát) n. A broad flight of steps down to the bank of a river. [Hindi ghát < Skt. ghattah.]

ghazd (gá'zɛ) n., pl. -zies. A Moslem warrior who has fought successfully against infidels, often used as a title of honor. [Ar. gházi, pr.part. of ghazā, he fought.]

ghee (gê) n. A semifluid clarified butter used esp. in India. [Hindi ghí < Skt. ghetam.]

gher-kin (gū'kin) n. 1. a. A tropical American vine, Cucumis anguria, bearing prickly, edible fruit. b. The fruit of the gherkin. 2. A small cucumber, esp. one used for pickling. [Du. agurkje, pickled gherkin, ult. < LGk. angourion.]

ghet-to (gēt'ō) n., pl. -tos or -toes. 1. A slum section of a city occupied by a minority group who live there because of social or economic pressure. 2. A section or quarter in a European city to which Jews are or were restricted.

3. Something that resembles the isolation or restriction of a ghetto. —moc'tier ghetto children. [Ital.]

European city to which Jews are or were restricted. 3. Something that resembles the isolation or restriction of a ghetto. —moc*tier: ghetto children. [Ital.]
ghetto-ize (gci'o-iz') tr.v. -ized, -iz*ing, -iz*es. To set apart in or as if in a ghetto; isolate. —ghetto-iza*tion n.
Ghib-ei-line (gib'o-len', -lin', -lin') n. A member of the aristocratic political faction who fought during the Middle Ages for German imperial control of Italy. [Ital. Ghibelino.]
ghil-lie also gil-lie (gil'o) n. pl. -lies. A low-cut sports shoe with fringed laces. [Sc. Gael. gille, servant.]
ghost (gost) n. 1. The spirit of a dead person, thought to haunt living persons or former habitats. 2. Archaic. The animus or soul, as opposed to the body. 3. A demon or spirit.
4. A returning or haunting memory or image. 5. A slight trace or bit: a ghost of a chance. 6. A faint, false, sometimes secondary, photographic or television image. 7. One who ghostwrites. 8. A nonexistent publication listed in bibliographies. —v. ghost-ed. ghost-ing, ghosts. —intr. Informal. To write (something) as a ghostwriter. [ME gost < OE gdst.] ghost crab n Any of several light-colored burrowing crabs of the genus Ocypoda, frequenting the tide line along sandy shores.

shores.

ghost dance n. Either of two religious dances practiced by certain North American Indians during the latter half of the 19th century to invoke a return of their former condition.

ghost-ly (gōst'ls) adj. -li-or, -li-ost. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a ghost, wraith, or apparition; spectral. 2. Pertaining to the spirit or to religion; spiritual. —ghost-li-ness n. ghost town n. A town, esp. a boom town of the West, that has been completely abandoned.

ghost word n. A word that has come into a language through the perpetuation of a misreading of a manuscript, a typographical error, or a misunderstanding.

ghost-write (gōst'fit') v. -wrote (-rôt'), -written (-rit'n), -writ-

ghost-write (gost'rit') v. -wrote (-rôt'), -written (-rit'n), -writ-ing, -writes. -intr. To work as a ghostwriter. --tr. To write (something) as a ghostwriter.

(something) as a ghostwriter.

ghost-writer (gôst/i/Tor) n. A person who writes for and gives credit of authorship to another person.

ghoul (gôol) n. 1. An evil spirit or demon in Moslem folk-lore believed to plunder graves and feed on corpses. 2. A grave robber. 3. One who delights in the revolting or loath-some. [Ar. ghūl < ghāla, he took suddenly.]—ghoul'ish-y adv.—ghoul'ish-yes. M.—ghoul'ish-yes.

Gl (je'i') n., pl. Gis or Gi's. An enlisted person in or veteran of any of the U.S. armed forces.—adj. 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a Gl. 2. In conformity to or accordance with U.S. military regulations or procedures. 3. Issued by an official U.S. military supply department. [Abbrev. for government issue.] nent issue.]

government issue.]

gi-ant (ji'ant) n. 1. a. A person or thing of extraordinary size.

b. A person of extraordinary power, significance, or importance: He is a giant in his field. 2. Gk. Myth. One of a race of manlike beings of enormous strength and stature who warred with the Olympians and by whom they were finally destroyed. 3. A being in folklore or myth similar to a giant. [ME geaunt < OFr. geant < VLat. *gagante < Lat. gigas < Gk.] Gk.1

giantism (ji'an-tiz'am) n. 1. The condition of being a giant.

2. Gigantism (sense 1.).

giant panda n. A panda (sense 1.).

giant sequoia n. A very tall evergreen tree, Sequoia gigantea, of mountainous regions of southern California, having a massive trunk and light-colored, reddish wood.

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recorded interviews with persons having firsthand knowledge. 2. A written account based on oral history.

orange (orinj, or'-) n. 1. a. Any of several evergreen trees of the genus Citrus, cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions, and having fragrant white flowers and round fruit with a yellowish-red rind and a sectioned, pulpy interior, esp. C. sinensis, the sweet orange, and C. aurantium the with a yellowish-red rind and a sectioned, pulpy interior, esp. C. sinensis, the sweet orange, and C. aurantium, the Seville or sour orange. b. The fruit of these trees, having a sweetisth, acid juice. 2. Any of several plants or trees resembling the orange in some respect, such as the Osage orange and the mock orange. 3. Any of a group of colors between red and yellow in hue, of medium lightness and moderate saturation. [ME < OFr. < Ar. nārang! < Pers. nārang < Skt. nārang! — orange adi. nārangah.] —or'enge adj.
or'ange-ade (ôr'īn-jād', ōr'-) n. A beverage of orange juice.

sugar, and water,
orange hawkweed n. A plant, Hieracium aurantiacum, native to Europe, having hairy leaves and clusters of orange-

red flowers.

Orange-man (ör'inj-man, ör'-) n. 1. A member of a Protestant secret society founded in Northern Ireland in 1795.

2. A Protestant Irishman. [After William, Prince of Orange, later King William III of England (1650-1702).]

Orange milkweed n. Butterfly weed.

Orange pekce n. 1. A grade of black tea consisting of the end buds and their surrounding leaves. 2. A grade of black tea consisting of small leaves obtained by screening. 3. A grade of black tea consisting of the first two full leaves of the shoot.

the shoot.

orange-ry (ôr'inj-rê, ôr'-) n. pl. -ries. A place where orange trees are cultivated, usually an enclosure or greenhouse. [Fr. orangerie < orange, orange < OFr. — see oransellororange stick n. A stick of orangewood, used in manicuring. orange-wood (ôr'inj-wôod', ôr'-) n. The fine-grained wood of the orange tree, used in fine woodwork.

orang-u-tan (ô-rāng'o-tān', o-rāng'-) also orang-ou-tan (-tāng') n. An arboreal anthropoid ape, Ponge pygmaeus, of Borneo and Sumatra, having a shaggy reddish-brown coat, very long arms, and no tail. [Malay ôrang hūtan: ôrang, man + hūtan. forest.] + hūran, forest.)

o-rate (ô-rāt', ô-rāt', ôr'āt', ôr'-) intr.v. o-rat-ed, o-rat-ing, rates. To speak in a pompous, oratorical manner. [Back-formation < oration.]
o-ra-tion (ô-râ'shən, ô-râ'-) n. 1. A formal address or speech,

ora-tion (ô-rá'shən, ô-rā'-) n. 1. A formal address or speech, esp. one given on a special occasion such as a civic holiday, academic celebration, or funeral. 2. A high-flown speech. [Lat. oratio, oration-< orare, to speak.]
ora-tor (ôr's-tar, ôr'-) n. 1. A person who delivers an ora-tion. 2. A person skilled in the art of public speaking. [ME oratour < Lat. orator < orare, to speak.] —or'a-tor-ship' n. ora-tor-i-cal (ôr's-tôr'-kal, -tôr'-) adj. Of or pertaining to an orator or to oratory. —or'a-tor-i-cal-y adv. ora-tor-i-to-(ôr's-tôr'-6-ô', -tôr'-, ôr'-) n., pl. -os. A musical composition for voices and orchestra, telling a sacred story without costumes, scenery, or dramatic action. Ital. < Ora-

oratorio (or'o-to'r'e-o', -tor', or') n, pl os. A musical composition for voices and orchestra, telling a sacred story without costumes, scenery, or dramatic action. [Ital. < Oratorio, the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Rome, where famous musical services were held in the 16th century < LLat. oratorio, the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Rome, where famous musical services were held in the 16th century < LLat. oratorium, oratory, chapel.]

oratory! (ôr'a-tôr'ê, -tôr'ê, ôr'-) n. 1. The art of public speaking; rhetoric. 2. Rhetorical style or skill. 3. Public speaking, esp. when conventional or bombastic. [Lat. (ara) oratoria, (art) of speaking < oratorius, oratorical < orator, speaker < orare, to speak.]

oratory? (ôr'a-tôr'ê, -tôr'ê, ôr'-) n. pl. -ries. A place for prayer, such as a small private chapel. [ME oratorie < Ofr. oratori < Lat. (templum) oratorium, (place) of prayer < oratorius, of prayer. —see ORATORY!.]

orb (ôrb) n. 1. a. A sphere, esp. a celestial sphere. b. A range of endeavor, influence, or activity, province. 2. A heavenly body. 3. One of a series of concentric transparent spheres thought by ancient and medieval astronomers to revolve about the earth and support the celestial bodies, 4. A jeweled globe surmounted by a cross that is part of a sovereign's regalia and that symbolizes monarchial power and justice. 5. An eye. 6. Archaic. A circle or an object of circular form. —v. orbod, orb-ing, orbs. —tr. 1. To shape into a circle or sphere. 2. Archaic. To encircle; enclose. —intr. Archaic. To move in an orbit. [OFr. orbe < Lat. orbicularis < Lat. orbicularly adv.

orbicularis < Lat. orbicularly adv.

orbicularis (Lat. orbicularly adv.

tid) adj. Orbicular. [Lat. orbiculatus < orbiculus, dim. of orbis, orb.] —orbic'u-tate-iy adv.
orbit (or'bit) n. 1. a. The path of a celestial body or
manmade satellite as it revolves around another body.
b. One complete revolution of such a body. 2. The path of a
body in a field of force surrounding another body; for example, the movement of an atomic electron in relation to a
nucleus. 3. a. A range of activity, experience, or knowledge: one's social orbit. b. A range of control or influence: "What magnetism drew these quaking ruined creatures into his orbit?" (Malcolm Lowry). 4. Either of two bony earlies in the skull containing an eye and its external structures; eye socket. —v. -bit-ed, -bit-ing, -bits. —tr. 1. To put into or

cause to move in an orbit: The first manmade satellite no orbited in 1957. 2. To revolve around (a center of aircation): The moon orbits the earth.—intr. To move in an orbit [Lat. orbita < orbitus, circular < orbits, circle.]—orbital ad [Lat. orbita < orbitally adv. orbitally adv. orbitally adv. orbitally adv. orbitally adv. orbitally elocity n. The minimum velocity required to place a satellite in orbit about a celestial body. a satellite in orbit about a celestial body. The killer whale, [Fr. orque < Lat. orco, whale)

a satellite in orbit about a cetestial body.

orc (ork) n. The killer whale, [Fr. orque < Lat. orco, while orchard (orchard) n. 1, An area of land devoted to cultivation of fruit or nut trees. 2. The trees cultivated to crchard. [ME < OE ortgeard : Lat. horns, garden in the ordinary world.]

orkheistra < orkheisthai, to dance.] —orches'tral (ôr.kg/tral) adj. —orches'tral+ly adv.
orches'trale (ôrki-strat') trv. -trabed, -trat-ing, stales.
1. To compose or arrange (music) for performance by an orchestra. 2. To arrange, put logether, or organize so as to achieve a desired or effective combination: orchestrate of multimedia advertising campaign.
orches-tra-tion (ôr/ki-stra'shan) n. 1. A musical composition that has been orchestrated. 2. Arrangement of musical composition that has been orchestrated.

tion that has been orchestrated. 2. Arrangement of music for performance by an orchestrate.

or-ches-tri-on (or-kes'tre-on) also or-ches-tri-na (or-ki-stre'na) n. A large mechanical musical instrument recenbling a barrel organ and producing sound in imitation of an orchestra. [ORCHESTR(A) + (MELODJION.]

or-chid (orkid) n. 1. a. Any of numerous epiphytic or terestrial plants of the family Orchidaceae, found worldwide but chiefly in the tropics, and often having brighty olders.

restrial plants of the family Orchidaceae, found wordwide but chiefly in the tropics, and often having brightly coored flowers of irregular and unusual shapes. b. The flower of one of these plants, esp. one cultivated for ornamed or personal adornment. 2. A pale to light purple, from grayish to purplish pink to strong reddish purple. [Lat. orchis < Oc. orkhis, orchid, testicle.] —orchid adj. 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of the orchid family of plants. 2. Suggesting ostentatious luxury; showy. [< NLat. Orchidaceae; family name < Lat. orchis, orchid.] orchid tree n. 1. A small tree. Bauhinia variegata, naive to

name < Lat. orchis, orchid.]

orchid tree n. 1. A small tree, Bauhinia variegata, naive to
southeastern Asia, and having showy lavender or purple
flowers. 2. A tree, Amherstia nobilis, of India, having con-

pound leaves and a great profusion of large, yellow-potted scarlet flowers.

or-chil (orkil, -chil) n. 1. Any of several lichens, chiefly of the genera Roccella and Lecanora, from which a dye is obtained.

2. The reddish dyestuff obtained from the orbit of the great scale of the conditions of the co [OFr. orchel.]

orchis (orkis) n. Any of various orchids of the genus Orchis, having magenta, white, or magenta-spotted flowers [NLat. Orchis, genus name < Lat., orchid.]
Orcus (orkas) n. Rom. Myth. 1. The world of the dad.

Orcus (6r'kss) n. Rom. Myth. 1. The world of the draft. Hades. 2. The underworld god Pluto. [Lat.]
Orcdain (6r-dain') tr.v. -dained, -dain-ing, -dains. 1. a. To invest with ministerial or priestly authority; confet holy so ders upon. b. To authorize as a rabbi. 2. To order by visted of superior authority; decree or enact. 3. To prearrange unalterably; predestine: by fate ordained. [ME ordaines Officordener < Lat. ordinare, to organize < ordo, order.] —ordained. [ME ordaines of the lates of the conference of the dain'er n. -ordain'ment n.

dain'er n. —or-dain'ment n.
or-deal (òr-del') n. 1, A difficult or painful experience, espone that severely tests character or endurance 2. A formet method of determining guilt or innocence in which he cused was subjected to physically painful or dangetosi tests, the result being regarded as a divine judgment [MF ordeal bark n. The poisonous bark of an African me Erythrophloeum guineense. [From its use in trials by ordeal ordeal tree n. The upas (sense 1).
Order [Order] n. 1, A condition of logical or comprehances.

order (or '0.1 The upas (sense 1).

order (or '0.1 n. 1. A condition of logical or comprehasible arrangement among the separate elements of a group.

2. a. A condition of methodical or prescribed arrangement among the separate elements of a group.

2. a. A condition of methodical or prescribed arrangement among component parts, such that proper functioning appearance is achieved; a state of sound readiness between the state of sound readiness the semantic arrangement and design. 3. a. The existing ture or method of social organization: "Every resolution exaggerates the evits of the old order" (C. Wright liddle exaggerates the evits of the old order" (C. Wright liddle exaggerates the evits of the old order" (C. Wright liddle exaggerates the evits of the old order" (C. Wright liddle exaggerates the evits of the old order "Level" resolution of the observance of prescribed procedure: Order was restored after the too sequence or arrangement of successive things. 5. An customation of the observance of prescribed procedure: (existent of successive things. 5. An authoritative indication to be obeyed; command (execution of a task or other obedience, b. orders



orangutan Bornean orangutans



orchid

å pat / å pay / år care / å father / b bib / ch church / d deed / è pet / è be / f fife / g gag / h hat / hw which / ī pit / ī pie / [r] pie / [r] pie / k kick / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ō pot / ō toe / ô paw, for / oi noise / ou out / ōō took / ōo book / oo bo